The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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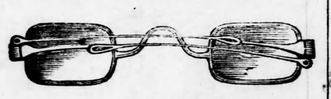

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

A MEMORY.

A year ago, in this dear month of May,
I heard a voice borne o'er the waters say:
"Weep, for her gentle soul has passed away."

The words had scarcely ceased, when on her face
I gazed, or so it seemed, but saw no trace
Of aught save life, and loveliness, and grace.

In an unconscious attitude of rest
She lay, with hands cross-folded on her breast—
Looking, indeed, like one supremely blest.

There was no change, save only that a light,
Left by Death's kiss upon her brow so white,
Glimmered about her face, and made it bright.

"What is this mystery of death?" I said;
"Who are the living? Are not they the dead
Who weep, in bonds of flesh, the spirit fled?"

An answer, but from whence I could not tell,
Upon my ear like softest music fell:
"*All is of God. He does all things well!*"

Then looking up towards the far blue skies,
Her whom we mourn I saw, in angel guise,
Smiling beside the gates of Paradise.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

There lived once in Switzerland a rich bachelor, about forty years of age, called Peter Gortz, who had the reputation of being a very pious but rather austere and thrifty man. He kept but one servant, an orphan, whom, as a child, he took to wait on him, and afterwards taught her to write and read, boasting her fidelity and indulging her as if she were his daughter. He was her only friend. At sixteen Caroline de Burgh was as comely a girl as eyes need see, with the gait of a peacock, and skin like new milk; but, from her silent, almost haughty disposition, the young men called her prude, the young women—fool; though mothers, even of less lowly station, would point her out to their own giddy geese, and cry: "Take pattern by poor Lina!"

Suddenly she appeared to grow timorous and melancholy; and one day, was seen by a neighbor to hurry from her master's house in fearful agitation. Peter Gortz pursued, but missed her; the neighbor sought with better fortune, and overheard her muttering to herself, "The Virgin forbid I should be so rash—yet—anything rather than *that!* I can bear it no longer." This man seized and questioned her on the meaning of these words, but, as she only trembled, blushed and wept, he forcibly led her back to her master, who looked pleased at her return, and, on what she had said being repeated to him, merely laughed out, "I was too strict this morning perhaps; silly wench, don't quarrel with thy second father." Lina was about to retort, when Peter bade the other leave them. What was this person's amaze, when, next morning, his wealthy neighbor ran to him, all affright with the tidings that his house had been robbed of gold and plate, to a large amount, though no locks were broken, and his servant either murdered and concealed, or carried off alive, which seemed most likely, as everything that had belonged to her was missing, and no signs of contention had disturbed her master in the night. The menaces she had used tempted their hearer at once to suspect her, though the loser did not. She must, it was supposed, have taken the road to her native village. Officers of justice pursued that route, and, overtaking a wagon, whose driver looked alarmed at their appearance, insisted on searching it. There, indeed, they found a female answering the description given them hidden, with her trunk, amid the straw. She denied her name, but a sheathed knife was found about her, on which it was engraven. "Well," she cried, as if bewildered, "no law can force my return to him." Not heeding her they lifted out her box. "'Tis heavy enough," said one significantly. "Is it?" she screamed to the driver. This appeal caused them to arrest him also. Falling on his knees, he swore by all the saints, that he only knew this girl as having hired him, in the next town, to come privately to a certain house, for herself and baggage; that he had gone, stolen in, moved the box from her chamber to his wagon, where, by another bribe, she had induced him to conceal her. The lid was forced, and, at the bottom of her wardrobe, *sewn* into some articles of apparel, were discovered a sum of money, and several articles of silver, bearing the initials of Peter Gortz. In positive distraction Caroline shrieked, "I refused to be his wife, and told him I would leave him. Oh, he threatened to punish me!" "*You* had threatened, too," said one of her captors, "and now of course, would fain criminate your accuser." "Nay, then, I am lost indeed!" she cried, and was conveyed to the prison of the town she had just left, amid the execrations of its assembled inhabitants, who had never before heard of such a way as hers for requiting an offer of marriage from a superior.

She was tried immediately on her apprehension. Who could bear witness in her favor? Who knew her character so well as Peter Gortz himself? He gave his evidence with extreme reluctance; everything tended to prove her guilt. She was condemned to die without delay; yet the priest who attended her could get no avowal of the theft; finding her so impenitent, he tried all the power of terror on her soul, with but the result of unnerving her for the awful fate she was to meet. I cannot grace my story with a word in praise of her heroism. She begged for time, she supplicated the Virgin to interpose, and save her young days; she grovelled at the feet of her guards; her shrieks and groans rung from the very scaffold, she struggled with the executioner, till even he was half overpowered with her pleading beauty. At last her strength and reason failed, she became insensible. The fatal cord was adjusted, and the poor wretch left to hang for the usually appointed period.

Her body, according to the sentence of the law, was given for dissection. It fell to the lot of a rising anatomist, named Ebreson, who had it conveyed to the wonted scene of his scientific vigils, a large arched cellar, beneath his house, chosen for its coolness; its air was noisome, and its walls discolored; it was lighed from the ceiling by an antique lamp, whose rays fell on the still more terrific preparations on which he had toiled. The operator was accustomed to attire himself, for these experiments, in a dark dress, which tightly fitted his gigantic figure, and left his lean arms bare. His fiery eyes, cadaverous and strong features, set off by the black locks which streamed over his shoulders, must have rendered him a frightful picture. Before him, on his table, lay the body of Caroline, partially covered with a cloth, often before used for similar purposes, and, here and there, stained from the dead. Ebreson, who had hitherto been constrained to study from such revolting remnants as his elders might leave of their church-yard spoils, was gratified in attaining an entire figure, so recently deprived of life. He had not attended Caroline's trial, though he had listened, with a soul shuddering interest, to the account of her early crimes and punishment. He commenced his examination. The limbs were scarce yet rigid; and when he bared the face, he observed that the manner of her death had neither blackened nor distarted it; for the first time was he aware of her identity with one he had seen walk the world in maiden pride; oft had he felt inclined to ask the young thing's name. *He knew it now*—and half forgetting his art, sighed forth, "Had she but been as good as she was fair, *this* is not a breast which I could lacerate."

He turned away to make some preparation for his horrid work, when a heavy sigh, which seemed to bear upon its breath the word—"Mercy!" recalled him to the side of Caroline; he seized her wrist, a feeble fluttering pulse vibrated thrillingly to his touch.

She opened her eyes, gazed around her, saw the surgeon, and all his accompanying horrors. She sprung from the board, and threw herself at his feet; her own disarray affected her not, the feelings of this world she believed had passed forever; but, in the most earnest accents, she articulated:—"I know not whether I am in the presence of God or a devil, but I am *innocent!*" "Innocent!" repeated Ebreson, in his sepulchral voice. "Yes," she continued, wringing her hands, "in pity torture me not! or say that this dismal place is but purgatory—*that* I do deserve, for I did carry a knife about me, that I might put an end to my own life, rather than be his, but of the crime for which I suffered, he *knows* me guiltless, and thou, terrible being! canst read in my soul that I speak truth. Oh! thou look'st just! this will not last eternally. Spare; save me! and I will worship thee!" Such an appeal, in such circumstances, and under such a delusion, could not for a moment be doubted. Ebreson, in a transport of gratitude, poured over that dear bruised throat the vinegar, which he kept at hand as a disinfector, weeping forth, "Be calm, my child! and fear me not—you are with a fellow creature, who believes, and will protect you. This earth, and the life so miraculously preserved, shall yet be endeared to you."

Instantly screening her limbs from the chill air, he led to his own room, consigned her to bed, and brought her food and wine, while his servant slept; and would have left her to rest, but that her state still bordered on delirium; so he sat all night like an elder brother, beside her. But now, what was to be done? To announce her existence to the world, cruelly as it had used her, and branded as was her lowly name, might but provoke fresh persecution; she had no power to *prove* the crimes of Gortz; her new benefactor's bare assertion of her innocence would not have impressed others with a like conviction; for Ebreson was, as yet, an obscure and needy man. The only course left for her was to fly, call herself something else, and in a distant part of the country live in retirement; but how should she gain a living, while unable to mix with her kind? Ebreson resolved never to abandon her; he could toil for them both. He would trust no one with his secret. Caroline, he thought, would no longer be exclusively his, if he shared the knowledge of her life with his dearest friend. He had one brother in the place, a Catholic *cure*. Locking up his treasure, he stole out ere dawn, awakened this holy man, and borrowed all his money by telling him that debts and some quarrel, consequent on a hasty marriage, forced him to change his name and residence. The priest charged himself with forwarding all goods, Ebreson then hired a swift conveyance, bade Caroline array herself in *his* attire, packed up his books, instruments, wardrobe, and started.

When his servant rose, the *cure* was ready to account for everything. Ebreson found in his poor Caroline such intellect and virtue that he married her. The good cure settled with them, and they knew not what had become of Gortz, save that he had left the theatre of his wickedness. One night, Frere Basil entered their abode with a face of dismay. "Brother," he said, "I come from a shocking sight, the deathbed of a despairing sinner. I was called in to administer the consolations of religion to an aged man, who has not long resided here. He will have no physician, though the people about him think he cannot see another sunrise; yet poverty is not the sole cause of his recklessness. He refused the last sacrament, calling himself unworthy of it, so I hastened to secure your charitable aid. "What is this unhappy patient's name?" asked the wife. "Gortz, sister." "Now, all gentle saints be praised!" she cried; "no questions, brother, our neighbor the notary must accompany us all. Pray heaven we are not too late!" This party accordingly hurried to the wretched abode of the dying man. As they entered his chamber, they heard him rave: "Talk not to me of sealed confessions—the whole world gaped on her degradation, and I have wandered for twenty years, like the accused, undying Israelite; still no rest from that thought. I can give ye nothing mercenaries! If ye find any gold, bury it at the gallows foot, or lay it out in masses—but no! no hopes of pardon for *thy* murderer, innocent Lina!"

Caroline drew aside his curtain. At first he started without recognition. When she called him by name, believing that he beheld her spirit, he coweringly hid his face; but she, removing his hand from his eyes, whispered, "Peter Gortz! take courage! I bring you peace and pardon. You are no murderer. The queen of heaven enabled her true servant wonderously to save me from death and you from despair. I am a happy wife and mother. Yonder is my husband, come to serve you if he can."

The moment Gortz was assured of her life, he started up, and—retributive justice again! begged for one hour's—for but one half hour's breath. "Some potent restorative," he cried; "my poor girl's fame must be cleared to all the world, and as much atonement made as wealth can do." The draught was given—the notary was ready. To him Peter deposed that, believing Caroline thought herself entirely dependent and in his power, her rejection of his suit and threats of departure had stung him to vindictive madness. She told him she had packed up, ready to set forth with the first light, and insisted on leaving the house to seek a conveyance, telling him that she had left her trunk open—he might search it if he would, for she had stolen nothing. These brave words gave his hitherto indefinite desire for revenge a feasable shape; and, during her absence, he had actually sewn into her raiment the plate and money, which he concealed at the bottom of her box, leaving it apparently just as he found it; and, when she returned, bidding her farewell with a semblance of relenting, ere he retired for the night. Having made this statement, he formally consigned the whole of his long hoarded wealth to her, and sank into a peaceful slumber, from which he never awoke in this world.

Some days later Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who was laboring under the disease for some forty-eight hours; all remedies had failed, and the parents, relatives and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present. Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder! Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before twenty-four hours were over, the patient was in full convalescence. Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was requested to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat and had been treated without effect by cauterization with hydrochloric acid and astringent gargles. Here again he had to battle with the prejudices of the family, but was at length allowed to administer ice. The young man recovered in the course of the following day. Dr. De Grand has now been using this remedy for the last twelve years, without having met with a single failure.

NO DRAFT IN OHIO OR ILLINOIS.—The announcement that there will be no draft in Ohio is explained by the fact that, while in the Eastern States nine months men have been enlisted, in Ohio and other Western States only three years men have been accepted, reducing the quota under the last call to so small a number that one or two weeks' recruiting will square the books.

Illinois is credited at the War Department with an excess of forty thousand over her quota of volunteers, which is more than the draft quota for that State. The excess does not include the six regiments furnished in the beginning of the war for the three months' service.

A Witty Auctioneer.

The following anecdotes are related of John Keese, formerly a book auctioneer in New York:

Keese is remembered by the trade with affection. He was a bright, intelligent man, and an estimable member of society. Of an old New York family, he was brought up to the book trade, I think, by one of the Quaker fraternity—the Collinses—and it was only in middle life, after various experiments in business, that he became an auctioneer. He began, if I mistake not, somewhere about the year 1845, with a sale to the trade in a large back building in Broadway, near Courtland street. He certainly opened proceedings with an excellent entertainment of oysters and campagne. He was the life of the company, and was called upon, of course, for a speech, probably for half a dozen. One of his good things, towards the close, is worth remembering. It particularly pleased the trade at the time. "Gentlemen," said he, in allusion to the entertainment, "we are scattering our bread upon the waters, and we expect to find it after many days—buttered!"

It was in retail sales, however, in the small change of the auction room, that his wit appeared to the most advantage. No catalogue could be too dull for his vivacity. He was always rapid, and an unwary customer would be decapitated by his quick electric jest before he felt the stroke. The following, among other things of the kind attributed to him, will give some notion of his pleasantries:

"Is that binding calf?" asked a suspicious customer. "Come up, my good sir, put your hand on it and see if there is any fellow-feeling," the ready reply. A person one evening had a copy of "Watt's Hymns" knocked down to him for a trifle, and interrupted the business of the clerk by calling for its "delivery." Keese, finding out the cause of the interference, exclaimed, "Oh, give the gentleman the book. He wants to learn and sing one of the hyms before he goes to bed to-night!" *Apropos* of this time-honored book, in selling a copy on another occasion, when there was some rivalry in the profession, he turned off a parody as he knocked it down:

"Blest is the man who shuns the place
Where other auctions be;
And has his money in his fist,
And buys his books of me."

His puns were usually happy, and slipped in adroitly. Offering one of the Rev. Dr. Hawk's books, he added, in an explanatory way: "A bird of pray." "Going—going—gentlemen—one shilling for Caroline Fry—why, it isn't the price of a stew." Akin to this was his observation to a purchaser who had secured a copy of "Bacon's Essays" for twelve-and-a-half cents, "That's too much pork for a shilling!"

Selling a book labelled "History of the Tartars," he was asked, "Isn't that Tartars?" "No!" he replied, "their wives the Tartars!"

"This," said he, holding up a volume of a well known type to critics, "is a book by a poor and pious girl, of poor and pious parents."

No one could better introduce a quotation. Some women one day found their way into the auction room at a miscellaneous sale of furniture. They were excited to an emulous contention for a sauce-pan, or something of the sort. Keese gave them a fair chance, with a final appeal—"going—going—'the woman who deliberates is lost'—gone!"

Mr. Keese is not forgotten as a bookmaker as well as bookseller. He prefixed an excellent memoir of the poetess Lucy Hooper to an edition of her writings, and edited the "Opal," a volume of the "annual" order, with two volumes choicely illustrated by Chapman, entitled "The Poets of America, illustrated by one of her Painters." He delivered at least the excellent lecture on "The Influence of Knowledge," and surely no one could speak on this theme with a better grace than this cultivated, genial gentleman.

A SECOND ULYSSES.—An old man of very acute physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought before the police court. His clothes looked as if they might have been bought second-handed, in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from the rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business do you follow, Wilmot," "Business? None; I am a traveller."

"A vagabond, perhaps."

"You are not far wrong; travellers and vagabonds are about the same thing. The difference is that the latter travel without money, and the former without brains."

"Where have you travelled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure, and very much to laugh at."

"Umph!" What do you commend?"

"A handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent preacher that will preach a short sermon, a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool who has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man who marries a girl for her fine clothing, a youth who studies law or medicine while he has the use of his hands, and people who elect a drunkard or blockhead to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at the man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualities and qualifications do not merit."

He was dismissed.

A REMEDY FOR THE DIPTHERIA.—This affection which comprises those that are known under the various names of bad sore throat, angina, croup and the French "*angine couenneuse*," has hitherto been considered one of the most difficult to cure. We some time back gave an account of Dr. Trideau's method, which consists in administering borax, under the form of a syrup, but we now find in the *Revu Therapentique*, a paper by Dr. A. DeGrand Boulogne—Vice Consul at Havana—in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific. As this, from its extreme simplicity, would, if effective, be far superior to any yet tried, we cannot refrain from quoting the cases mentioned by the author, who had published this remedy as far back as February, 1860, and consequently complains (not without reason, however, if its efficacy it such as he describes it) of the inexcusable negligence of practitioners in not taking notice of it, thereby allowing many valuable lives to be lost. The following cases came under his observation after that date. In the months of March and April 1861, the disease in question broke out under an epidemic form, and chiefly attacked adults, with such virulence that in one week three young ladies died in one house. One of Dr. De Grand's patients, afflicted with blephacite, was seized with it, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case another physician was called in, who ordered emetics and aluminous gargle, which produced no effect. At length Dr. De Grand came, and found the tonsils greatly swollen and a false membrane covering them. He immediately administered small pieces of ice, and by the following morning the tumefaction of the tonsils had diminished by half, and the false membrane had nearly disappeared. That very evening she was enabled to take food. Profiting by this example, a few days after, her brother was seized with sore throat, presenting the same premonitory symptoms as those of his sister, but he, without waiting for the doctor, took some ice, and was rid of sore throat in a few hours.

Some days later Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who was laboring under the disease for some forty-eight hours; all remedies had failed, and the parents, relatives and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present. Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder! Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before twenty-four hours were over, the patient was in full convalescence. Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was requested to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat and had been treated without effect by cauterization with hydrochloric acid and astringent gargles. Here again he had to battle with the prejudices of the family, but was at length allowed to administer ice. The young man recovered in the course of the following day. Dr. De Grand has now been using this remedy for the last twelve years, without having met with a single failure.

REMARKABLE SUSPENSION OF VITALITY.—In New Orleans, a week or so since, one Henry Myers was struck by lightning; an inquest was held and life pronounced extinct. The next day every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the hearse and priest had arrived, and the coffin about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, to the amazement of all, the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours so perfectly as to deceive even the coroner, the man's wife, and all his friends.

A DISBELIEVER OF THE REGIMENT.—While the Twelfth Rhode Island regiment was at Lancaster, Ky., last May, a chubby young Anglo-African, answering to the name of Tommy, came into camp and detired to enter the service of some one of Uncle Sam's officers, and was taken by one of the captains as a body-servant. In this capacity the fugitive followed the regiment through the campaign and home to Rhode Island, always faithful, attentive, cheerful. But the refinements of civilized life were too much for Tommy, and the captain's body-servant proved to be a veritable daughter of the regiment, a girl of less than twenty summers, who had been able successfully to conceal her sex in the guise of a boy.

GEN. MEADE ON THE END OF THE WAR.—Gen. Meade said at a sword presentation the other day:

"I have to request of you gentlemen who are in civil life that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are now satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest, they will yield."

CATTLE PUMP.—Among the curious and useful inventions of the age is a cattle pump, so constructed that the cattle raise their own water. It is not adapted to very deep wells, but works well in wells of fifteen feet depth and less. The animal, when thirsty, steps upon a platform in front of a trough, so contrived that it will remain at a small height from the ground when there is no extra weight upon it, but will settle gradually by the weight of the animal, and, in doing so, force down a piston, by which water enough for the animal is forced up into the trough. It is said the animals very soon learn how to draw the water they require.

THE Charleston papers swear that their people will fight from "street to street." Let them fight Gilmore's bombshells and hot shot "from street to street," if they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all their fighting "from street to street," their weapons will be fire-engines, hose, and water-buckets.

The Wheat Crop of Michigan.

The most important staple raised in Michigan is undoubtedly the product of wheat fields. It is a source of profitable revenue to the farmer, and gives employment to a large shipping trade on the lakes.

The whole wheat product in Michigan in 1860 is stated in the United States census to have been 8,171,688 bushels. There was then a population in the State of 751,110. The home consumption could not have been less than 3,000,000, or about four bushels to each inhabitant, young and old, leaving an excess of about 5,110,000 bushels for exportation. The proportionate increase of production the following year was of course larger than the increase of population, and the same was, doubtless the case last year over the preceding.

From the best data we can obtain, the number of bushels of wheat received at Detroit last year (flour reduced to bushels), was about 11,000,600. It is not probable, however, that all the wheat was raised in Michigan. A practical and extensive dealer in the article, in whose judgment we place great confidence, gives it as his opinion that twenty-five per cent of this amount was the product of other States, leaving about 8,250,000 bushels as the product of the State received at Detroit alone.

From all the information we can derive, after careful inquiry, we are inclined to believe that, though there has been a greater extent of acres appropriated to wheat during the present year than ever before, owing to adverse circumstances, there will not be quite so large a yield per acre. This is particulary the case with winter wheat. Yet the aggregate crop of the State will not fall short of that of last year, and will probably exceed it in just about the same proportion as the increase of population of this year over last; so that the surplus product of this season cannot be less than 11,000,000 of bushels, the winter or white, a little inferior in quality to that of last year.

News and other Items.

SOLDIERS ought to be a quiet set—for every man of them is made to hold his "*piece*."

SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND has been permanently removed from his position as Surgeon General, and ordered to the field.

THE splendid new theatre in Washington will seat 2,400 people, provided that number can be induced to enter the building.

THE Empress Eugenie has introduced the fashion of appearing with a long walking stick, and the Paris shopkeepers are displaying a varied assortment of canes for ladies' use.

LIEUTENANT BROWNELL, the avenger of Ellsworth, who has been for some months past on duty at Springfield, Ill., has been ordered to report to his regiment in the field.

THE *Richmond Enquirer* advocates a new mode of retaliation. It is to fill Charleston with Union prisoners, and then let General Gilmore bombard the city. Amiable creature!

AT a fancy ball in Paris a marchionness is described as appearing covered with ivy. The character she represented is not stated, but we surmise it must have been an old ruin—her husband!

THE St. Louis Republican says that a number of wealthy Germans are to make an excursion to this country. They are to leave Vienna on the 15th of this month, and Bremen on the 18th. The round trip is to cost $150 for each person.

WHITE OFFICERS OF BLACK REGIMENTS.—The Washington *Republican* says: "The rebel authorities have expressed a willingness to exchange all prisoners except white officers of black regiments. They would not condescend to entertain such an insulting proposition."

MR. DEMPSTER, the popular composer and ballad-singer, was to leave Scotland for America in the course of August. He will give concerts in our principal towns and cities, introducing many new songs composed since his last visit. Many old friends will give him a cordial welcome.

ILLINOIS recently preferred a claim for about $750,000 against the government for two per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all the public lands in that State for road purposes. Acting Secretary Otto has decided against the claim, and this is also applicable to Ohio and Indiana in similar cases.

THE Nashville "*Union*" puts this question: "The typhoid fever is very malignant at Vicksburg. If that city were garrisoned by negro soldiers, as it ought to be, thousands of valuable lives would be saved. Are not those who oppose the employment of acclimated negro soldiers in the South, in order to save the feelings of traitors, the *deliberate murderers of our white soldiers?*"

A GOSSIP writes from Saratoga: "Mrs. Banks cannot be called a handsome woman, but she is "comely," dresses well, and has wit as keen as her husband's sword. Some stupid fool ventured to ask her what she would do if the General was killed? 'Go and work for my living, as I did before I married him,' was the ready reply of the lady.

BEAUREGARD denounces the Greek fire with which Gilmore's shells sent into Charleston are charged, "as a most villianous compound, unworthy civilized nations." We have no doubt the people of Sodom thought the rain of brimstone and fire out of heaven, which consumed them in the iniquity of the city, was a villainous compound, but the hand of retribution was not stayed on that account.

GEN. GRANT'S latest and happiest expression is contained in this letter, read to his friends at the recent dinner given to him in Memphis. In speaking of his noble army, he says:

"They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government."

THE decision of the King of Belgium on the claim of the United States Government against that of Chili for seizures of American property in 1821, in Peru, has just been received. He decides that Chili should pay three-fifths of the amount then seized, the proportion belonging to American citizens. This amount is about $42,000, and with interest to be counted from 1841 to 1848, at 6 per cent, will come up to upwards of $60,000. Report says, that this Government has already informed Mr. Nelson, the American Minister, that the money is ready, subject to his orders.

CANTEENS.—This word received its present form from the French, who adopted it from the English, and who have since taken it back with the French modifications. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought it out as *can tin* pronounced *canteen*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any idquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin can.

A SERIOUS JEST.—On Friday evening a girl named Julia Matthews, fourteen years of age, was instantly killed at the India Rubber Works in Newark, New Jersey. She had been at work during the evening, and put

Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.

For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.

For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.

For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

SALUTATORY.

The leading business men of Pittsburgh have repeatedly consulted together in regard to the establishment of a first-class Daily Paper, that might be a creditable exponent of their Manufacturing, Commercial, Social and Political interests. The present enterprise, started by their capital and superintended by a Committee of themselves, is designed to meet that long-felt want.

Our design is to make the *Daily Commercial* the peculiar advocate of Pittsburgh interests; hence every thing tending to develope the Manufacturing, Commercial and Business interests of our own city shall receive paramount attention. Until this infamous rebellion is ended, we shall devote little attention to merely party politics. We deem it the duty of patriotic citizens to forego their party attachments, while a foreign war, or a rebellion of the magnitude of the present exists. On all such occasions every good citizen should support the Federal and State administrations in defending the National Flag.

We believe that the administrations of President Lincoln and Governor Curtin are both eminently loyal and truly patriotic—both earnestly struggling to suppress this unhallowed rebellion. Thus believing, we shall not use magnifying glasses to detect trivial errors—dust on the chariot wheels of either administration. We will, for the time being,

"Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues very kind."

It will be the study of the Editors to pay particular attention to the Literary tone of the *Commercial*, so as to make it a welcome visiter to the domestic circle. As this department of a Daily and Weekly sheet is necessarily more dependent upon the taste and judgment of its Editors than upon their inventive capacities, they will strive to secure the very best sources of supply, and to make such drafts, only, upon the labors of others as will amuse and instruct, while ministering to a healthy taste.

As our name indicates, it will be our aim to make the columns of the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* interesting and valuable to the Manufacturer, the Farmer and the Merchant. The condition and fluctuations of the Pittsburgh Market, and of all those which furnish us supplies, or take from us our Manufactures and Produce, will be regularly noted and reported with care.

The River and Railroad intelligence, important and interesting to all classes, will be committed to the hands of a special and competent reporter.

Under the *Financial* head will be found the condition of the Money Market, also a carefully corrected bank note list, and timely notices of any new fraud on the paper currency; and whatever else pertains properly to this department.

The *Horticultural* and *Agricultural* departments of our paper will be placed in charge of a gentleman of enlarged experience and acknowledged ability.

In addition to the usual dispatches furnished to the press, we have made ample arrangements to have all news of sufficient interest, transmitted to us by special telegrams from the various political and commercial centres.

Of various projected arrangements for the accommodation and advantage of our subscribers and advertisers, we will not now speak at large. Let it suffice for the present to say that important and expensive improvements are not merely contemplated, but in progress.

We are organizing a corps of able and competent Editors, Reporters, Correspondents and Assistants. When our arrangements are fully complete, we hope to be able to furnish a Newspaper of which every Pittsburgher will feel proud.

CALIFORNIA AND VERMONT ALL RIGHT.

That Vermont, the star that never sets, should vote overwhelmingly for the Union, excites no suspicion; but that California should elect three loyal members of Congress and a Governor by 20,000 majority, is an event of no small importance. She has, heretofore, in five years out of six, elected Democratic tickets, but the outcropping of Democracy, known as copperheadism, she cannot stand. What gives increased importance to the present result is that the three loyal members of Congress now elected have been set down on the other side in all calculations, going to show that the organization of the next House of Representatives would be in the hands of the opposition. These straws are significant in showing which way the wind blows in 1863. Aye, you may as well prepare for a tornado a month hence, when the returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio begin to come in. Woodward and Vallandigham, alike in life, ought not to be separated in death.

UNCLE SAM is begging about five or six millions of dollars in gold every month now

GOV. CURTIN'S RE-NOMINATION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, re-nominated Gov. Curtin by nearly a three-fourth vote on first ballot, and this was then made on Mr. Nevin's motion, practically unanimous. This was done, too, after he had formally withdrawn from the contest, and in the face of a most bitter and relentless minority. What explanation can be given of these singular facts? The answer is to be found in the zeal and fidelity with which Gov. C. has labored to suppress this infamous rebellion which is now raging in the Southern States. Among the masses of the voters he has become identified as the *representative man of the loyal sentiment of the old Keystone State*. Pennsylvania has as able and doubtless equally patriotic citizens, but none of them have in the same degree become identified in the popular mind with loyalty to the National cause. From the firing on Fort Sumter to this hour, he has zealously labored to give the whole weight of the State in sustaining the National cause. It was because the masses of the people believe him thus loyal that they would listen to no attacks upon him by political friends or foes. The same sentiment will undoubtedly carry him triumphantly into the executive chair.

Prior to his nomination, his friends in this vicinity were quiet, because one of our own citizens was named as his successor, and interference then would have been apparent hostility to him. Now, however, we may calmly review some of the charges brought against him, at a time his friends could not speak.

The charge that he is or ever has been unfriendly to Mr. Lincoln's administration is the conception of an idle brain. For two years and four months all the resources of Pennsylvania which the Executive could command have been again and again proffered to the general government. No one State has done as much as Pennsylvania, and no State executive has labored more incessantly to strangle this causeless rebellion. Gov. Curtin's zeal may on some occasions have exceeded the bounds of official propriety, but never fell below it. His anxiety to prevent the raid into our Southern counties in the summer of 1862, and to prevent Lee's invasion in June, 1863, may have seemed to Secretary Stanton, from his stand point, as extreme. But no loyal Pennsylvanian can find fault at our own State Executive crying aloud, and sparing not until the national government was fully aroused to the extent of the danger. And if any temporary difficulties have ever occurred between the Governor and Secretary of War, no loyal Pennsylvanian should ever name them a second time. After treason is suppressed it will be time enough to settle small matters. The occupation of half a dozen of our counties from one to three weeks, and the bloody field of Gettysburg, showed that the Governor's fears were not unfounded. At all times Gov. Curtin has honestly and earnestly co-operated with Mr. Lincoln's administration. All allegations to the contrary are the conceptions of a crazy brain.

Equally unfounded is the charge that he ever furnished any soldiers bad food or shoddy clothing. These unwarrrantmerciless allegations have been twice nvestigated by regularly constituted committees under oath, and both of them have declared them to be false and unfounded. We have now before us the unanimous report of the Legislative committee of five—two of whom were the hardest stripe of peace Democrats, and one a Union Democrat, and all of them report that Gov. Curtin had done everything in his power to prevent fraud and to punish it when discovered. One of this committee was Joseph Rex, of Montgomery county—undoubtedly the most illiberal, captious, fault-finding member that our Legislature has contained for ten years past. What he could find no evidence to sustain no man making any pretentions to fairness will ever gain any thing by revamping. We personally heard Secretary Chase declare that noone of the large States presented a record, so far as their war expenditures was concerned, at all equal to Pennsylvania. We challenge contradiction to the officially ascertained fact that Pennsylvania for the number of men furnished and the services rendered is nearly 40 per cent. ahead of any one of the large States and even the National Government.

The last charge we will notice is that Gov. Curtin appoints Democrats to army appointments and consults with them. He undoubtedly at an earlier period than most of his political friends found out that Loyalty should be the only standard to military appointments. The State and county Conventions have since come to the same conclusions; and therefore this objection falls to the ground.

Gov. Curtin now comes before us as the Representative man of the loyal sentiment of the State. Allegheny County owes it to herself to respond by an overwhelming majority. She is undoubtedly the most loyal community in the State. All her past history and her future material interests are identified with the ascendency of Union principles. She has too many recollections of the past, and too many future interests at stake to permit a few self constituted oracles to speak for her. In the issue now presented, Andrew G. Curtin stands as the embodiment of loyalty, while George W. Woodward only represents the various shades, from growling discontent to armed treason. Woodward's election would carry despondency and gloom to every Union camp, it would be hailed with shouts of triumph by Jeff. Davis' motley horde of armed traitors. Allegheny County, 6,700 majority for Curtin on the night of the second Tuesday of October, 1860, carried on the lightning wing, was hailed by millions as deciding the Presidential election of 1860. Shall the telegraph a month hence report a vote less for Andrew G. Curtin in 1863? If not, the Army of the Potomac will greet it with cheers. The brave Rosecrans, Grant, Burnside and Banks will hail it as only second in importance to the fall of Charleston, in ending this cursed rebellion. To Jeff. Davis at Richmond and to his sympathizers at the North, there will be no music in the sound.

THE Daily and Weekly *Commercial* can be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at Pittock's, Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice.

WE beg the indulgence of our advertisers for any errors that may appear in their favors, as in the flurry attendant upon the getting out of a new paper, such things will happen. We hope to have everything properly arranged and in its right place in a few days.

ACTIVE and reliable newsmen will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to the *Commercial*, but should any be overlooked, those wishing the paper left at their residences or places of business, by leaving their address at the office, No. 72 and 74 Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice, second story, will have it promptly delivered.

DESPATCHES FROM MINISTER CORWIN.—A Washington letter says: "It is reported that important despatches from Minister Corwin, relative to the establishment of an empire under French auspices in Mexico, have been received at the State Department, which will throw considerable light upon the manner in which this measure was brought about. Speculation is rife as to the contents of these despatches, but as yet no intimation of their contents has been made public."

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

THE Associated Banks of Boston have voted in favor of loaning the Government ten millions of dollars, that being their proportion of the proposed fifty million loan.

THE President has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to reserve form sale, for military purposes, Sand Island, at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon. This island is midway between the territories of Oregon and Columbia.

THE correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, under date of New Orleans, August 23, refutes the repeated assertions of the rebel papers, that the soldiers of General Banks' army were dying of yellow fever. On the contrary, the correspondent states that good health prevails both in the army and in the city of New Orleans.

SURGEONS AND AMATEURS.—The Boston *Transcript* says men have been passed by the surgeons as substitutes who have been rejected as drafted men. One of the substitutes has just died of consumption, and another had a club foot. Such examinations are something more than carelessness. The surgeons in Boston must find it as profitable business to accept in the one case as to reject in the other. The Government is the loser in both cases.

SURE TO GROW RICH.—One of the contractors in New York supplies the soldiers with meat in which worms are as lively and numerous as they usually are in old and spoiled cheese. Army contractors seem to regard the necessity to become rich as something more pressing in its character than the duty of being honest and faithful to their engagements. Are such fraudulent practices more honest than picking pockets?.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S report of his winter campaign, it is said, will make three quarto volumes. This will greatly circumscribe the circulation of it, if published by the Government, of which there are strong doubts. A single duodecimo volume, containing the main features of the campaign, prepared by the General, who is an excellent writer, would be read generally, and will furnish sufficient evidence to the public to enable them to judge correctly of the merits of that campaign.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.—Complaint being made to Brigadier General Tyler that the soldiers in Baltimore have appeared with side arms, outside of their own wards, at public meetings of the citizens, and in such numbers as to "intimidate and override the citizens," General Tyler has just issued an order forbidding the presence of any soldier at such meetings in future, and requiring them not to be absent from their commands after five o'clock, P. M. This order applies as well to the officers as to the privates, and it is to be strictly enforced.

A TABLE is being prepared in the Surgeon-General's office, showing the degrees of mortality among white troops of the different military departments. The per centage of mortality in the Army of the Potomac is three times greater than in the Department of the Pacific, and in Gen. Grant's it is three times greater than in the Army of the Potomac. This calculation refers to white troops. The per centage of mortality among the colored troops in the Department of the South is much less than among white troops of the Department of the Pacific, showing that it is economy of life to use colored troops in the Southern Departments.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT has written a letter to the Union Convention at Springfield, Illinois, urging the duty of all loyal men to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the great objects of suppressing the rebellion and restoring a permanent peace. The brief telegraphic synopsis does not give any idea of the forcible and beautiful rhetoric in which Mr. Everett has doubtles embodied this advice, but it tells us the great fact that his heart and mind are true to the cause of the Republic. Few men can so clearly explain, so eloquently advocate the principles upon which our national integrity depends, but all men can love them with equal ardor, and defend them with as resolute a purpose.

WE HAVE news from Charleston to the 31st of August and 1st of September. On Monday morning the Monitors attacked Moultrie, which, together with a battery on Sullivan's Island, and Wagner and Gregg, from Morris Island, replied to them vigorously. The result of the bombardment was not definitely ascertained, although the iron clads had been withdrawn. Very heavy weather had prevented much activity in the fleet, the Monitors being compelled to ride at anchor. General Gillmore was working with great industry and energy, and had captured the rifle-pits in front of Wagner, his men being now so close as to be able to throw hand-grenades into the enemy's works. Our troops are in excellent condition, and all are confident of success.

AS HOPE brightens the prospect of an early peace here, there comes from the other side of the Atlantic mutterings of an outbreak in war. There are items in the late foreign news ominous of trouble, and of such troubles as those who think an end of our present domestic difficulties may leave us at peace with all the world should take note of. France is arming, no one seems to know precisely for what, but the Polish troubles are evidently endangering the peace of Europe. The powers of that part of the world are never a "happy family," and when turmoil occurs in one nation the doctrine of intervention for the general good seems to be always called up, and the result is apt to be serious to all of them. While we are supposed to be approaching an end to our contests, our neighbors across the water may possibly be plunging into a grand war, which will surpass in magnitude anything that has been known since the days of the first Napoleon, and not, perhaps, leaving us wholly unscathed. We trust the clouds will pass over without the storm breaking on the heads of the unhappy people. We know what war is, and can appreciate the blessings of peace.

GOOD news comes to us from the armies moving into East Tennessee. General Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on Wednesday, with a portion of Minty's Brigade. He has met with no obstinate resistance, the country being mostly evacuated by the Rebels. His march from Kentucky across the Cumberland Mountains is represented as having been very wearisome and trying to his troops, consisting principally of cavalry, mounted infantry, and a strong force of infantry from General Rosecrans' army. The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are at Stevenson, in Jackson county, Alabama, a part only of the army having crossed the Tennessee River, with the design of destroying the Georgia Railroad and breaking Bragg's line of communication. The Rebels were busily engaged in removing all portable property from Chattanooga, in anticipation of a general attack by the Union forces. Every thing was going on well with both armies, and all obstacles likely to prove any way formidable would be surmounted in a few days. We may expect stirring news from the two accomplished and tried Generals commanding in East Tennessee in a very short time.

THE CHARLESTON BIG GUN.—A correspondent of the *Herald* says the 300-pound Parrott, which Gillmore was using to shell Charleston, was not disabled by the accident which occurred to it. The injury was received from the untimely bursting of a shell, just as it was passing out of the muzzle of the gun. This accident blew off the muzzleband, but the remainder of the piece is uninjured, and in as good condition as ever for practical work. Within twenty-four hours after the fact was known at Washington, another gun of the same kind was on its way to Charleston.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

CASPER GANG, Third Ward, Allegheny,
RICHARD PERRY, Monongahela Borough,
D. B. FERGUSON, Lower St. Clair tp.,
JOHN K. BROWN, Second Ward Allegheny,
D. O'NEILL, Second Ward. Pittsburgh,
SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., Fourth Ward, Allegheny.
SAML. BARCLAY, 7th Ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES, 4th Ward, do.,
M. B. MITCHELL, Penn township,
SAMUEL F. BARR, Lawrenceville,
R. H. PALMER, Jr., Peebles township,
F. C. NEGLEY, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh,
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin township,
JAMES BAXTER, Reserve do.,
FRANK McCLELLAND, Crescent township,
JAMES DICKSON, Neville township,
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum,
WILLIAM BRICKELL, Richland township,
H. C. MACKRELL, Esq., 9th Ward, Pittsburgh,
A. McTIGHE, Third Ward, Pittsburgh,
ARTHUR HOBSON, 4th Ward, Allegheny,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, Manchester,
GEO. W. BACKOFEN, 3d Ward, Pittsburgh.
A. M. BROWN, of Pittsburgh, Chairman.
J. H. STEWART, Collins tp., Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

Finance—A. M. BROWN, D. O'NEILL and J. H. STEWART.

Printing—D. B. FERGUSON, D. O'NEILL and SAMUEL BARCLAY.

On Meetings and Speakers—H. C. MACKRELL, 114 Fifth street; JAMES BAXTER, 117 Third street; SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., 130 Fourth street; R. H. PALMER, Jr., Pitt tp.; JOHN K. BROWN, 183 Federal street, Allegheny; D. B. FERGUSON, 84 Fifth street.

Persons desiring to hold Union Meetings in the various election districts throughout the county, will be furnished with Speakers by calling on any of the above named Committee.

The Union Must and Shall be Preserved.

GRAND MASS CONVENTION AT M'KEESPORT,

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF Western Pennsylvania will assemble at M'KEESPORT,

ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th,

at 2 o'clock p. m., to consult and deliberate upon the state of the country. Every man willing to live under and sustain the good old flag, is earnestly requested to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the people:

HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. G. V. LAWRENCE,
THOS. HOWARD, Esq.,
J. J. SIEBENICK, Esq.,
T. M. MARSHALL, Esq.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
HON. P. C. SHANNON,
COL. J. B. CLARK,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.

GIVE ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY!

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe, C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; H. A. Weaver, John M'D. Crossan, Pittsburgh; John F. Dravo, Mifflin; Benjamin Coursin, Elizabeth; W. F. Harrison, Samuel Milliken, M'Keesport; John J. Muse, Versailles.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. C. P. Markle, West Newton; H. Blackstone, Esq., Connellsville; R. R. McQuiston, Coultersville; John E. Shaffer, Elizabeth; Sam'l Walker, Elizabeth; Benj. Coursin, Elizabeth tp.; G. H. Tower, Elizabeth; Frank Patterson, Elizabeth tp.; Capt. Samuel Carr, Elizabeth tp.; Daniel Sarver, West Elizabeth; Wm. O'Neil, West Elizabeth; Joseph Wilson, Jefferson tp.; John C. Risher, Mifflin tp.; John Willock, Mifflin tp.; John B. Corey, Versailles tp.; Capt. Ben. Wood, Versailles tp.; George Finley, Collins tp.; Capt. C. W. Batchelor, Peebles tp.; Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Lower St. Clair tp.; John F. Herron, James C. Gray, Pitt. tp.; Wm. Little, Daniel O'Neil, Robert Mackey, Wm. M. Hersh, Wm. M. Hartzell, Wm. A. Lare, Pittsburgh; John F. Jennings, James Park, jr., Allegheny city; Wm. Bushee, Samuel Fritch, A. C. Critchlow, Thomas Penny, Harvey Berry, M'Keesport. se7

TO THE LADIES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. C. McCULLOCH,

No. 81 MARKET STREER,

Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON,
HEAVY COTTON,
AND MERINO HOSE,

Also, Gloves and Undergarments at OLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7

PURVIANCE'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

Corner Fifth and Market streets,

2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF EVERY STYLE,

PLAIN OR COLORED,

from the popular

CARTE DE VISITE to

CABINET and LIFE SIZE.

Mr. PURVIANCE

Would particularly call the attention of the

AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility

of this establishment, being reached by a single

short flight of stairs.

Prices Moderate,

and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 FIFTH Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DELAWARE GRAPES.

THIS GRAPE, OF HONEYED SWEETNESS, which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, can now, and during the season, be had at our market stand, and store, No. 29 FIFTH STREET. J. KNOX.

S. LINDSAY, JR.,.....J. TELFORD.

LINDSAY & TELFORD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.

se7 PITTSBURGH.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

D. H. FRALICH & SON,

No. 104 Market Street,

FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,

POPLINS PLAIN AND FIGURED,

ALL WOOL DELAINES, all colors,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

FANCY SILKS,

LATEST STYLE.

PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, just opened.

BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $2,50 UP TO $7,50, ALL COLORS.

100 Pieces Mous. Delaines Dark and Latest Style.

ALL KINDS AND MAKES OF PRINTS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZES.

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

☞100 pieces Barred Country Flannels; Shirting Flannels, all colors; Blankets, Checks, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a general assortment of all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. se7:1m

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

NEW SILKS,

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

se7

BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Selling at half price by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

se7 Cor. SMITHFIELD and FOURTH Sts.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION,

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT

NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is acceessible by railway to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, 1st prmium, $40; 2d premium, $25.

For Sheep and Swine, the premiums range from $10 to $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloth, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition freight free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

☞A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y,
Norristown, Pa. se

FIRE INSURANCE.

Ro. C. LOOMIS, Agent,

No. 59 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, July 1st, 1863,.....$2,007,530 91.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets,.....$545,896 46.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Assets,.....$407,079 30.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Assets,.....$355,967 39.

POLICIES ISSUED

For either of the above Companies.

se7

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S, Nos. 74 and 76 Market Street,

Comprising DRESS GOODS, of every description;
BLACK and WHITE DRESS PLAID DRESS GOODS,
BARRED FLANNELS, very cheap,
TAN BROWN and PURPLE ALPACAS, very cheap,
PLAIN BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest stock in the city,
HOME MADE FLANNELS, White and Grey,
A very fine stock of STRIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS,
RED, WHITE, YELLOW, GREY and BLUE FLANNELS,
Very heavy TWILLED FLANNELS, all colors,
Beautiful stock of BALMORAL SKIRTS,
just opened and very cheap; PLAID CASSIMERES for Boys' Wear; large stock of goods for Men's wear; WOOLEN GOODS in every line; HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, every description; new PLAID SHAWLS, for Ladies, Misses and Children, just opened this day.

☞ Please give us a call and examine our goods. se7

C. HANSON LOVE & CO., Sign of the Bee Hive.

GRAPES.

FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at

No. 29 FIFTH STREET.

se7 J. KNOX.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

First night of the charming young actress, MISS SUSAN DENIN.

This evening, will be performed,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo.....Miss Susan Denin.
Juliet.....Annie Eberle.
Nurse.....Isabella Phillips.
Mercutio.....C. Loveday.
Friar.....Mr. Chippendale.

To conclude with

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

Splash.....Mr. Sefton.
Capt. Mandeville.....Mr. Loveday.
Aurillo.....Anne Hyatt.

EVERY MERCHANT

SHOULD HAVE ONE.

READ WHAT THE PRINCIPAL EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH CO.'S SAY:

"We deem it a very useful Map, and recommend it to business men."—*Adams' Express Co.*

"We think highly of Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Map."—*American Telegraph Company.*

"We think Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Map worth the attention of every business man."—*Hope Express.*

"It is one of the most useful works ever published for assisting Shippers, Merchants and Forwarders."—*American Express Co.*

"Every business man ought to have one of Lloyd's Telegraph, Express and Railroad Maps, as it is invaluable."—*National Express Co.*

We could fill a volume with such evidence did we deem it necessary.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE

Telegraph, Express & Railroad Map

Of the United States, Canadas and New Brunswick. Ready 1st July, and sold only by Subscription. From official drawings and information. WARRANTED ACCURATE OR MONEY REFUNDED. The new Map of the United States is 5x6 feet large, mounted with rollers; shows every RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS LINE, and where there are Telegraph and Express Offices for receiving and forwarding dispatches and packages throughout the United States and Canadas. All from official information from the principal Express Companies in the United States and Canadas.

The Telegraph Lines are shown just as they run throughout the country, drawings of which were furnished us by the AMERICAN, WESTERN, BRITISH AMERICAN, and six other TELEGRAPH COMPANIES in the United States and Canadas, and may be relied upon as accurate. The Railroads, Telegraph and Express Lines in the Southern States, and those extended since the Rebellion, are just as correct as those of the Northern States.

Accompanying each Main Map is an independent Map of the

EASTERN STATES,

On a scale ten times as large as the main Map. Size 4 feet in dimensions, showing every Railroad, Town and Village very plainly, on a scale of *four miles to an inch*, and warranted the most accurate of any Map of the Eastern States ever made. The two maps go together, and show no less than

60,000 Railroad Stations and Places in the United States and Canadas,

Distinctly, on a magnificent scale, easily comprehended by the Merchant in shipping goods to any point, or in telegraphing.

No work ever before engraved like this. It is a Merchants' Shipping, Express and Telegraphic Guide.

It is mounted on rollers and varnished, for the Counting-House, Hotel or Private Office. Accompanying the Map is a book of 200 pages, in which will be found every RAILROAD and TELEGRAPA STATION, TOWN and CITY, ALPHABETTICALLY ARRANGED, stating in what State and County, and on what Railroad each place is located; the distance EAST or WEST from some well-known point; what Express Company have an office open there, if any; whether a Telegraph Operator is at said place; the cost of sending 10 words by Telegraph to any place in the country, and the price of a Through Ticket by Railroad to each place—all from

OFFICIAL INFORMATION,

AND

WARRANTED CORRECT.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—Supposing a merchant receives a letter from Westfield, Indiana, ordering goods, he does not know whether that is an inland town or on a Railroad line; nor does he know whether there is an Express or Telegraph office open there; nor on what railroad line Westfield is located. He looks at LLOYD'S TELEGRAPH, RAILROAD AND EXPRESS MAP; and, after searching a dozen railroad lines in Indiana, without finding Westfield, he turns to W in my TELEGRAPH, EXPRESS AND RAILROAD BOOK, and finds it thus:—"**WESTFIELD**, Indiana, (Tippecanoe Co.,—on the Louisville & Chicago R. R.—30 miles north of Terre-Haute—American Ex. and Western Telegraph here, &c., &c.

Price of the Whole Complete, $5.

☞ Those wishing the main Map alone, 5 feet large, can be supplied at $1,50 mounted and varnished, or in sheets, 50 cents. Those wishing the Eastern States Map alone, can be accommodated at 75 cents, mounted and varnished, or at 25 cents in sheets, colored; price of the Book alone, $3; but the price of both Maps and the Books is $5.

☞ This valuable Map IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Other Valuable Maps Now Ready.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS; colored in Counties; cost $20,000; in sheets, 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES; colored in Counties with a Gazeteer of the Southern Country printed on the back; 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF VIRGINIA; from surveys; used by Gen. McClellan and the War Department; 25 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF KENTUCKY; only authority for Generals Buell, Grant and Rosecrans; 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE COUNTY MAP OF MISSOURI; 25 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER; from St. Louis to the Gulf; 50 cents; mounted, $1.

LLOYD'S POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS; with all the new Postal Laws to March 1st, 1863; 50 cts.

All the above can be had at

JOHN W. PITTOCK'S

Book, Stationery, and News Depot.

FIFTH Street, Opp. Post office.

se7

T. A McCLELLAND,

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Sales Room and Office,

NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

Sales effected of

Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.

AT EITHER

Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.

Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,

OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜

se7

FIRST PREMIUM

BLIND FACTORY.

G. P. WERTZ,

Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS,

REVOLVING AND STATIONARY SHUTTERS.

Cor. THIRD and MARKET Sts.,

Entrance on THIRD,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.

A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.

NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at

McCULLOCH'S

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,

se7 **81 MARKET STREET.**

BURNET'S COCOAINE,

ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

The most complete assortment of pure and

Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Liquors, Soaps, Hair Brushes, &c.,

To be found in the city.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at lowest prices.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

se7 Cor SMITHFIELD and FOURTH Sts.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rater for advertising in the *Commercial*. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily.		3 times a week.		2 times a week.		1 time a week.	
	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	$ 1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	$ 1 20	$ 1 75	$1 00	$1 20	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Changeable once a week.)

	3 times Daily.	2 times a week	1 time a week	W'kly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40 $00 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50 00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times..$2 25
Marriage Notices..... 75
Funeral Notices, each insertion..... 50

Death of Col. Henry A. Purviance.

The painful intelligence of the death of Col. Purviance was received in this city yesterday morning. He was killed at Morris Island, S. C., on Sunday morning, August 30th, by the explosion of a shell. He had been in command of the 85th P. V. regiment for many months. He was among the first to offer his services in defense of his country at the breaking out of the war. He entered as a private with the three months men. At the end of that time he raised a company in Washington county, and went with it as its captain, but he quickly evinced such military ability that he was promoted to the position he held when killed. Col. Purviance had been in some sixteen battles, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. Thus ends his brief but brilliant military career.

He was one of the editors and proprietors of the Washington *Reporter and Tribune*, one of the most loyal and widely circulated Republican newspapers of Western Pennsylvania, and as a writer and journalist possessed rare abilities. He was piquant and sprightly in his style.

Col. Purviance was one of those warm hearted, genial characters that imparts a blessing to all with whom he comes in contact. He was peculiarly fitted to command. There was a something about his manner that won hosts of friends, and his men loved him like a brother. He was in his thirty-third year. He leaves behind him three most interesting children—the oldest about thirteen. His wife died many years ago. He was a near relative of our distinguished townsman, Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, and a brother of W. T. Purviance, one of the leading photograph artists of our city. His remains will arrive here to-day at noon, when due notice will be given of the funeral arrangements.

Union Mass Meetings.

To-morrow, the friends of Curtin, Agnew and the Union, will meet in Mass Convention at Kittanning, Armstrong county, at which Governor Curtin, Judge Kelly, Daniel Dougherty, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Colonel A. B. Clark, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburgh; and Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, are expected to be present and will speak. Gov. Curtin will most positively be there, as he signified by telegraph on Saturday. On Thursday next, the citizens of McKeesport and the surrounding townships will have a mass meeting, at which the above mentioned speakers and others will be present. The arrangements for this meeting are in the hands of energetic and liberal men, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it the grandest affair of the kind that has taken place in the county for many a day. Excursion trains will be run on the Allegheny Valley and Connellsville railroads on both occasions, and every arrangement made for the accommodation of a large delegation from this city.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The voting community will have before them for decision by their ballots at the October election, three important amendments to the State Constitution. The first extending the right of suffrage to all citizens of the State in the military service of the Government; the second provides that no bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills; the third amendment provides that no bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any power or privileges in any case, where the courts of the State have or may hereafter have authority to grant such powers or privileges. All of these amendments are highly important—the two latter especially so, as their adoption will prevent a system of legislation which has always proved injurious to the State.

Curtin's Political Portrait by One of His own Party.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet of twenty-four pages—of double columns—closely printed matter—being a series of editorial articles from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of July and August last. A friend, just from the East, assures us that these pamphlets are being distributed by thousands all through the central and Eastern counties of this State. We suppose that there is some mistake in this matter. The *Gazette* being an advocate of Governor Curtin's election, could not have abused him in the manner set forth in these articles. If we could believe it possible, we should review and show up the falsity of these charges. Until the *Gazette* avows the authorship, we shall continue to believe them a libel on that paper.

Child Burned to Death.—A child, named Peter O'Hanlon, aged two years and twenty days, died yesterday morning at its parent's residence, in Temperanceville, from the effects of burns which it received on Saturday. It appears the child was playing with some other children on the hill above the village, where they had kindled a fire, and the little fellow's clothes taking fire, he sustained such injuries as caused his death as stated. When will people learn to keep their children from playing with fire?

The State Fair.—As will be perceived by advertisement elsewhere, the next Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will be held at Norristown, Montgomery county, on the 29th and 30th of September and the 1st and 2d of October. The managers offer a larger amount of premiums than has ever before been offered by the Society, and the inducements to our farmers and mechanics to become exhibitors are sufficiently attractive. We fear, however, Allegheny county will have but a poor representation of her agricultural and mechanichal greatness at this Exhibition.

Important Discussion.—The Allegheny District M. E. Ministerial Association will hold its next session on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th, 7th and 8th, in the South Common Church, Allegheny. The exercises will consist of sermons, essays and discussions. The two questions for discussion will be, "Should the Pittsburgh Conference be divided?" and "Should the term of pastoral office be extended to three years in the Methodist Episcopal Church?" The local ministers of the district are expected to participate in the exercises of the Association.

City Mortality.—During the week ending Monday last, the number of deaths in the city, as reported to the Board of Health, was nineteen. Of these seven were adults and twelve children. Three died from consumption, two from dysentery, four from fever, two each from marasmus and summer complaint, and the remainder from as many different diseases.

Theater.—The first star of the season at the theater will be Miss Susan Denin, an actress of talent and charming personal appearance, who will make her debut to-night in the character of Romeo, supported by Miss Eberlie as Juliet and the whole of the stock company. The play is well cast so far as we have seen, and we have no doubt will be admirably performed.

Postponed.—The Union meeting, [illegible] was to have been held in Allegheny [illegible]or the re[illegible] has been postponed until [illegible] FAMILIES can be [illegible]ery arrangement for a [illegible]ING, during the [illegible] gathering on Friday [illegible] terms. His TABLE the gentlemen having [illegible]ency which the ma[illegible]ccess by the Connel[illegible]

Sept. 4.

The County Ticket.

With a feeling of pride, and of its invincibility at the approaching election, we refer the Union loving masses of Allegheny county to the ticket placed in the field by the Union Convention for their suffrages on the second Tuesday of next month. From the Judgeship to Director of the Poor, the nominations were fit to be made, and reflect great credit on the delegated representatives of the people who made them. The nomination of Capt. John H. Stewart for the important office of Sheriff was a happy selection, evincing as it does the desire of the people to reward those who have stood by the Government as well in the field as in civil life. The nomination of Mr. Stewart, from his personal popularity, will add strength to the ticket, were any needed. No purer or more upright man could have been placed in nomination for Judge of the District Court than Judge Hampton, and we feel assured that he will continue to wear the ermine and adorn the station he now fills. For Clerk of the Courts, we might truly say the *vox populi* have declared for Wm. A. Herron, Esq., the present worthy incumbent, while Mr. Richardson, the popular and efficient County Register, we feel confident will retain his office. Mr. Aiken, the candidate for County Treasurer, although not so generally known, we can vouch for as a gentleman of honesty and capability, the great Jacksonian virtues, which are essential in the discharge of the important duties of trustee of the county finances. Mr. McClure, for Recorder, and Mr. Hamilton, for County Commissioner, are both well known gentlemen of business tact and experience—the latter being one of our present Commissioners. Of the nominee for Director of the Poor, Mr. Dravo, our country readers, who are most interested, will speak for themselves on election day. And last though not least, the Legislative ticket is an unusually strong one, embracing men of large experience in public business and in legislative matters. In fact, as we have said before, the ticket throughout could not be improved upon, and of its triumphant success at the polls we have not the least doubt.

The Schools.—Last week the public schools and private academies of Pittsburgh were re-opened after the summer vacation. The attendance is said to be very large. No commonwealth displays greater anxiety for the educational welfare of its people than ours. The public school system of Pennsylvania has reached to a stage of perfection that justifies the pride which every Pennsylvanian feels concerning so important a subject. That some reforms might be suggested is unquestionable, but as it is there is every reason to boast of it. In this city every advantage is offered and made to scholars, who have but to ask that it may be given. Our seminaries and private academies are unequalled, and the scholars are indebted to them for the most essential accomplishments of life. The public schools, too, are most admirably managed. During the vacation, the schoolhouses have been cleansed and repaired at no small outlay of labor and money. Teachers and scholars have been enjoying their short holiday in the country, or in the pure air of our neighboring valleys and mountains. The season of their field sports closed with the week, and they now return to their mathematics and history with renewed enthusiasm and more cheerful spirits.

Young Thieves.

For some months past, the lawyer's offices in the neighborhood of the Court-house, on Grant and Fifth streets, have been visited by thieves, and robbed of law books and papers. Complaint having been made at the Mayor's office of these outrages, Messrs. Gribbin and Fredericks, of the day police, were appointed to attend to the matter. On Friday they succeeded in recovering a quantity of stolen law books from purchasers of waste paper, &c., and following up their investigations, on Saturday they managed to arrest the perpetrators of the larcenies, who proved to be twin sisters, aged about ten years, and named White. The girls were provided with bags, into which they had thrust their plunder, which consisted of law books, pamphlets, and office papers. They would first remove the covers from books stolen, and then disfigure them so as to be past identification, after which they were sold as waste paper. The girls were brought to the Mayor's office on Saturday, but refused to tell where their parents reside, or give any information whatever respecting them. As the parties to whom the stolen articles belonged refused to prosecute, the Mayor was constrained to discharge them.

Model Establishment.—Our young friend, Mr. John W. Pittock, opposite the Post-office, Fifth street, has one of the most complete News and Periodical Depots in the West, and a large and constantly increasing custom attests the fact that he knows how to conduct such an establishment. Although the extent of his depot is not very large, yet he has contrived to dispose in a neat and attractive manner all the multifarious articles usually found in a well-conducted literary depot. A principal feature in Mr. Pittock's business has been photograph albums, and photographs of prominent individuals and scenes, in which department he still maintains a preeminence over other dealers. He has a very extensive and handsome assortment of albums, to which we would especially invite attention. A new feature Mr. Pittock has just introduced is Lloyd's Railroad, Telegraph and Express Maps, for the sale of which, by subscription, he is the sole agent in this city. In fact, Pittock's is a model establishment in its way—an institution that, we are sure, the people will always patronize. Those in want of Philadelphia and New York daily papers can have them delivered as usual by leaving their address at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

Dr. DeRolette, whose card is in one of our advertising columns, has now been two years in Pittsburgh. It is not too much to say that the Dr. is accredited to us as a thoroughly and highly educated man, and as a Physician a most successful Practitioner. The Dr. announcing consultation *gratis* twice a week is, in our opinion, granting a special favor to the public, since it comes from a man of such extensive experience. Persons who may desire to consult him will find his card in another column.

Pittsburghers in Philadelphia.—Hon. Thomas M. Howe and wife, Mrs. J. H. Childs, Miss C. Childs, Mrs. D. A. Morris, Miss A. M. Colicot, Miss J. R. Colicot, H. M. Long, R. B. Townsend, W. W. Young, J. Horner and son, R. Dalzell, W. R. Bateman, J. W. David, Jas. Robinson, R. Jameson, J. Kiser, Geo. Metzgar, H. S. Whitefield, R. C. Orr, W. Flaccus, A. J. Hagan, W. G. Cometford, E. Berristien, Miss Lye, E. Wilkinson.

Criminal Court.—The criminal court will meet this morning at ten o'clock, when will be resumed the business of the adjourned June term. It is altogether probable that the first case taken up, will be that of Miss Elizabeth Beatty, charged with the murder of John M'Cormick, her alleged seducer.

Interesting Sermon.—Rev. Dr. Lyman, formerly pastor of Trinity Church, having just returned from Europe on a visit to his former charge, preached a very interesting and touching sermon to his old parishioners yesterday morning. The last part of it in reference to the many missing faces, was truly eloquent.

Grace Church.—This house of worship, situate corner of Grant and Webster streets, was re-opened yesterday morning for Divine service, Rev. Higbee, the pastor, officiating. During the summer months, the building was thoroughly renovated.

The Steubenville Road.—The contractors having in charge the excavation o the tunnel for the Steubenville railroad have made a cut through Seventh street, which will be arched and put in complete order for travel as speedily as possible.

Personal.—Capt. W. G. McCreery, of the Signal Corps, who has recently been on duty at Morris Island, left the city on Saturday night for a new field of service under Gen. Burnside.

Donation.—The Harmony Society of Economy have contributed one hundred dollars to the United States Christian Commission. This is but one of the many patriotic acts of the Economites.

Dr. Sewal, pastor of the old Light Street Church, Baltimore, will preach in Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church on Sunday next, when the church will be re-opened for divine service.

Arrested and Committed.—On Friday night the Mayor's police succeeded in arresting Edward Haskin, one of the parties charged with the highway robbery of Mrs. J. W. McGregor and W. McFetridge, which outrage was alleged to be perpetrated some three weeks since, near the Passenger Depot, on Liberty street. Haskin was committed for trial on four charges. Hall and Haskin, both of whom are now in jail, are soldiers of the Potomac army, at home on "French leave"—the last named having been wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, which field he left immediately after being wounded.

Fire.—The alarm of fire last evening about seven o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a barn, some six miles up the Monongahela river, which was supposed to have been struck by lightning.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The decline of Stocks and the advance in gold in Wall street, has created almost a panic. The impression is that it will not decline to so low a figure as 22 for some considerable time. Gold is not now, nor has it been for a long while a currency, but a commodity and of the most sensitive kind, liable to fluctuate in price at every vibration of the wires. The admission of President Lincoln, admonishing the North against too sanguine expectations of a speedy triumph to our arms has produced some very decided results; besides the news from Charleston that our advancing Monitors as they attempted to pass the sea walls of Sumter to attack the inner works of the enemy, a most terrific fire was opened from an unexpected and unknown battery. This, and other causes have advanced the premium upon gold 10 per cent. within two or three days. The buying rates here are about 10 per cent. below the New York rates.

The decline in the New York stock market commenced last Monday, but seemed to have made its most rapid change on Thursday. Such a declension in stocks has been looked for, and of course purchasers have been shy in their operations. So greatly have stocks been inflated during the last few months—beyond any intrinsic value and purely speculative, that a depression was anticipated.

The quotation of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago stocks last Monday, were highest, 94¼—on Thursday down to 78¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, same dates, 104 and 91½.

The New York *Post* of Friday afternoon, remarks that the new loan begins to be regarded as less likely to cause a stringent money market, and the panic which raged with such vehemence on Thursday last, and produced such a depreciation of stocks has been to a considerable degree checked.

The Philadelphia *Press* with its usual acumen in its money column, alludes to the late money panic, as follows:

"Perhaps the true cause of the panic in stocks, and the advance in gold, is to be found in the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangments to draw on the banks of Philadelphia, New, York, and Boston for the sum of fifty million dollars, payable in easy installments—the first, of five per cent. due immediately, and the last before November 30. The fear that the banks will have to call in their loans very largely to meet this demand was the first cause of the panic yesterday. The banks, in payment, are to receive the new interest-bearing legal tenders. There was really no cause for the alarm evidenced yesterday, for the funds is no sooner in the control of the Government than it is immediately expended, and in a few days is back into the bank vaults again."

THE NATIONAL MONEY FACTORY IN WASHINGTON.

The public is not generally aware that the Treasury Department is making extensive preparation not only for the engraving and printing of the new issues of Postal Currency and Treasury Notes, but that the ink and paper will also be manufactured in the Treasury Building at Washington. The Postal Currency is already printed, and will be issued as soon as there is a demand for it, by the withdrawal of the old issue. The new fractional currency will be of the same denomination as the old, but instead of being of different sizes, they will all be of the dimensions of the present ten-cent Postal. They are engraved in the highest style of art, and the colors, which are the distinguishing marks of the different values, are of such a chemical combination, it is asserted, as to defy photographing. But perhaps the greatest safeguard against counterfeiting, in all the new issues, will be in the *paper* on which they are printed. This will be made by a secret process in the Treasury Department, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. The paper in question is thinner than that in common use, and it will consist largely in the fact that it is four times stronger than the paper now used. It can be washed like a piece of linen without in any way injuring the engraving; and withal, it cannot be photographed, as it photographs a dark brown, instead of white like ordinary paper.

All these various improvements in engraving, ink, paper, and economy, are due to the exertions of S. E. Clarke, Esq., the Superintendent of the Currency Department of the Treasury. Mr. Clarke has invented many of the ingenious machines which are used for the purpose of stamping, cutting, and counting the notes, and this in addition to the laborous duties of his department. The Secretary fully appreciates Mr. Clarke as an officer whose ability is only equalled by the integrity with which he discharges his duties. The saving to the country which the new system of engraving and printing the money issued by the Treasury insures, will be very large; but the greatest advantages will be in the security afforded to the public against fraudulent issues.

—The exports of produce are falling off, while the imports are increasing. Imports for the week, $3,280,641, and since 1st of January, $120,604,572; exports of produce, $2,011,205, and since 1st of January, $116,-110,900.

—The large yield of crops in Europe have given a marked check to our exports, while the great abundance of wealth distributed widely among altogether new recipients, and the low price of produce increases the consumption of goods, foreign and domestic.

—The receipts of customs in August at the New York Sub-Treasury were $6,028,569; loans $28,415,381, Internal Revenue $1,886,-324—showing our principal source of revenue to be from the Post-Office department, which yields $83,708. The greater part of the custom receipts is in gold.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Peoples' Bank of Kentucky are in circulation. They are well executed and calculated to deceive good judges of money. Vig. pigs of lead, barrels, bales, &c.—right end, 2, female erect with flag, squaw kneeling at her feet—left end, two men dressing a hog, TWO across 2.

A new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar bill has just been shown to us on Joshua Pratt & Co.'s Bank, New York. The following is a description of it: Vig. Five and die to the right, right end 5, and men loading hay. Left end, men driving cattle into water, and 5—5 in color and State die below title of Bank—dated February 10th, 1863.

New imitation five dollar bills on the Saugerties Bank, Saugerties, New York, are in circulation. Vig. man plowing with two horses and a boy leading them; maid and cows on right—right end, square arms; 5 above; FIVE below. Well done.

Almost the entire issue of the Waterbury Bank, Conn., has been closely imitated by the counterfeiters. The 20's and 100's (imitation) which have recently made their appearance, are among the most dangerous frauds that have been uttered for years past.

Another dangerous fraud, and said to be extensively circulated within a few weeks, is a close imitation of the 5's of the Union Bank of Troy, New York. Vig. two females standing, one holding a wreath over a bust; right end, large 5, five females grouped around it; cog-wheels between signatures. Most of the genuine bills in circulation are green tinted, and has a large 5 each side of the vignette. In the genuine there is a bale and cog-wheel between the signatures; in the counterfeit there are only cog-wheels and a roller.

Buffalo Market.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales No. 2 Chicago spring at 90c, and red winter Ohio at $1,10 for new. Corn is active at 60@60¢. mostly at inside figure; sales 2000 bushels. Oats and other grains quiet. Whisky firm. Canal freights on corn 12; wheat 14 to New York. Imports —2000 bbls. flour, 58,000 bushels wheat, 81,-000 do corn. Exports—62,000 bushels wheat, 174,000 do. corn, 14,000 do. oats.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, September 7, 1863.

The markets during the week were dull, the sales being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather has been pleasant for some days past; the principal drawback with trade being the low stage of water. A rise of a few feet of water would be a great benefit to our community. Among the sales made were the following:

APPLES.—Our markets contain a ample supply, with steady receipts. We note sales of 250 bbls at figures ranging from $2,25@$2,75 ₱ bbl; 100 bushels at 70@75c ₱ bush.

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull. In fact, beyond small lots for local purposes there was nothing. Buyers manifest no disposition to operate, and sellers are indifferent. The receipts were but moderate. We note sales as follows: Extra Family—125 bbls at $5,75@6,10; 175 bbls at $5,80@5,90. Extra—100 bbls at $5,00@5,20. Wagon lots brought various prices, according to quality.

BACON.—The market was firm with a steady trade demand. Prices have an upward tendency. Sales Shoulders 600 lbs at 6@6¼, the latter being an advance. Hams, plain—4500 lbs at 9¾, 10@10½. Sides—3,000 lbs at 7. Hams, sugar cured—1500 lbs at 13@13½c. The stock in first hands is not large and is daily diminishing.

GROCERIES.—We continue to notice a firm market, with a steady demand. Sugar—Sales 10 hds Cuba 12c; 12 hds Orleans 12½@13c. Crushed—Sales 20 bbls at 15½; 10 bbls "A" Coffee 15c; 12 do "B" Coffee 14½. Coffee—Sales 40 sacks Rio at 29, 30@31c ₱ lb. Molasses—Sales 10 bbls of old at 55@56c.; 12 do new 58@60c. Syrups range firm at 60@70c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER was in good demand. Sales of 3,000 lb of Packed at 16@18c ₱ lb; 1200 lbs fresh-Roll at 22@25c.

EGGS.—The market was unsettled. Sales 4 bbls fresh at 11c ₱ doz.

HAY—The receipts continue light and the market was very firm. We note sales at the scales at $32@36 ₱ ton. The demand exceeds the supply.

WHISKEY.—Holders are generally asking an advance. Sales 40 bbls city rectified at 45@46c ₱ gal.

GRAIN.—There was a better feeling in the market. The current rates were Wheat—Small sales of red, from wagon and depot, at $1,05@1,06; white $1,10@1,12. Oats—Sales 560 bush from first hands at 56c. Barley is held at 95c@$1,00; buyers are shy at these prices. Rye was in better demand at 83@85c. Corn was firm at an advance; holders were demanding 80c for shelled.

CHEESE.—The market was very firm at full rates. Sales 120 bxs W. R. at 10½@11c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Monday, Sept. 7.

The Market closed on Saturday in a very excited state. Buyers seem more anxious than ever to operate. When the upward tendency of the New York market was announced, the "fever" spread rapidly; holders appeared to have things their own way. Holders who had limited the rates for *Crude* in *Bulk* to 25c. were firm in their views, and were not at all anxious to sell even at there figures. The receipts were limited by River and Rail; the *Exports* were quite light, in fact, the largest demand appears to be altogether for home consumption. The market was firm at the following rates, viz: CRUDE in Bulk at 24½@25; market firm, packages included, 29½@30. REFINED in Bond, prompt delivery, 53@54 for October delivery, 56 for November do, 58c. Free Oil ranges from 9@10c. per gallon higher.

REFINED.—The demand continues brisk, in fact, there is quite a speculative feeling going on in this article, the sales foot up to some 1800 bbls. in lots at the rates we have named above. The principle sales were for future delivery. Later sales of 650 bbls. a quarter brand for November delivery at 58c.

CRUDE—The delivery was active; sales 1,000 bbls., packages returned, at 25½@25c.

OIL BBLS.—are in good demand. Sales 1,000 new at 2,85@2,90; old sells at various prices according to condition.

BENZOLE—Dull and neglected; prices being altogether nominal.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

Bankable Funds or Notes at Par—5s and Upwards.

New York City Banks.	Delaware Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.	Canada Banks.*
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Indiana State Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS

Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	

PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.

Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Chester Co.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Danville.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Germantown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, N. B.
Lambertville Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.	Trenton Banking Co.
	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	½	Indiana Stock Bks	½
Vermont	½	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	½	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	½	Maryland Country Banks	1½
Rhode Island	½	Kentucky	½
Connecticut	½	Virginia, Wheeling	2
New York Country Banks	½	Missouri	2@3
New Jersey	½	Illinois	2@6
Pennsylvania	½	Wisconsin	2@6
Ohio	½		

☞ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

Exchange on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston ¼ ₱ cent.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Great Eastern	Sept. 8	New York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New York	Liverpool.
New York	Sept. 12	New York	Southa'tn.
City of Balt'e	Sept. 12	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. Y	Sept. 19	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York	Southa'tn.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New York	Southa'tn.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York	Southa'tn.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York	Southa'tn.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York	Southa'tn.

FROM EUROPE.

City Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southa'tn	New York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
City of N. Y	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New York.
City Manch'r	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light...New York...Aspinwall..Sept. 17

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, &C.

Corsico..New York..Nassau and Havana..Sept. 12

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Trade.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: The sales among jobbers continue to improve. The West is now largely represented in this market, and retail dealers from Ohio and adjoining Western States, and also from Kentucky and Tennesse, are taking the attention of sellers. The business transacted during the month of August has been satisfactory, and an active trade is anticipated through the present month. Our manufacturers are fully employed, and in some cases orders come in faster than the shoes can be furnished. There were very few goods made up before the opening of the season, consequently producers have very small stocks to fall back upon when large sales are made. There is quite a demand for journeymen, and high wages are paid. The sole sewing machines and the nail work, which is coming into more general use, somewhat relieves the market, and renders manufacturers less dependent upon a large number of cordwainers. Prices for city-made work are firmer.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Markets.

The dry goods market is more active, and business with both the commission and job houses has been very good this week. Cottons were buoyant and firm, with light stocks on sale, most of the leading articles being held for higher prices, and the tendency is decidedly upward. Print cloths are ¼c. better, and prints very stiff. Woolens are in good request, and all seasonable styles sell well, the stocks on sale being much reduced, and the market very firm.

RIVER MATTERS.

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

NAVIGATION for the present is suspended from this city, the only boats running being those on the slackwater.

THERE is, at this time, seventeen new boats being completed at the landing. Many of them will leave on the first rise of water.

THE steamer J. S. Cosgrove was sold on Saturday for $9,500. She is in fine repair and will make an excellent tow boat. The purchaser resides at Limetown.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* says: The last arrivals only report twenty inches at Buffington and Blanchershasset. Here it is falling, with three feet on the canal. The lower Ohio and Tennessee are falling. The Cumberland is falling, with eighteen inches on Harpeth Shoals.

Capt. Wm. A. Gregg has purchased the Shenango for $14,000. She leaves for Vicksburg direct. Capt. Gregg has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Transportation in place of Col. Geo. W. Graham, who, we learn, has resigned. . . . The veteran Capt. David Hiner, is in the city, spending a few days with his family. He is the Naval Post Pilot at Cairo.

Capts. Dexter and Throop, of the Evansville and Cairo Mail Line, have been in town a day or two. We hear they are prospecting for a low water steamer for their trade.

MEMPHIS.

We regret to have to announce the death of Capt. Isaac F. Webb, of the steamboat Crescent City. He was siezed with congestion of the brain on Wednesday night, and died last night, in his thirty-sixth year. He was from Middleport, Ohio, to which place his corpse will be sent, but has for some time been a resident of Wenona, Minnesota, where he has a wife and one child. He was for many years an engineer on the river, formerly running from Hartford City, on the Ohio; for some months he has been commander of the Crescent City. Captain Webb had that kindliness of heart and thoughtfulness for the feelings of others that make a lovable nature, and he had the respect of all who knew him, and the warmest affection of his friends. He was an excellent man, and a good, useful citizen, and his death is a loss to us.

Philadelphia Leather Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of Sept. 3d says: There has been a steady call for sole, and the market has somewhat improved. More activity in lighter leathers has also prevailed, and sales have been good for the season. The demand has been large from the local trade, with nearly the usual buyers from other markets.

SLAUGHTER SOLE has been rather active. Prime stock is in request, and commands full prices. All leather suitable for army purposes is at once taken out of the market. The inquiry for rolled slaughter is increasing, as army shoe contractors are using it largely for soles. We quote prime country tanned in the rough at 38@41c ₱ lb, usual time. Some prime lots are limited at 42c, and sales have been made at this price, less 5c ₱ lb for bulls. City tanners are experiencing a large demand, and selling at 40@42 ₱ lb.

SPANISH SOLE.—Sales in dry hide have improved, and prices are a little firmer. The market is fairly supplied, and we quote Buenos Ayres at 37@39c ₱ lb., Orinoco 36 @38c.

New York Oil Market.

Oils generally are inactive; prices are well sustained for most descriptions, except Petroleum, which is dull and heavy at 34½@35c. for Crude, 57@58c. for Refined in bond, and 67@68c. for do. free. Our recent exposure of the manner in which this article is now dealt in has shaken the expectations of the most sanguine for a rise, and the market has therefore collapsed. The stock and in the other different markets at home and abroad is very large, and the demand for a long time past has been very light, as no sensible shipper would think of exporting an article with which the markets are overstocked abroad and prices considerable lower than here. But nothing justifies the high rates prevailing here; it is only reckless speculation among parties, who conceive the idea that there was room for a rise, though exchange should decline, but they have had a surfeit, and even with the rapid advance in gold and exchange we find the market for the article dull and heavy.

Philadelphia Hide Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: More disposition to operate among dealers is noticeable. There is, however, very little stock here in first hands suited to our wants. There has been an importation of 500 Laguayra hides, which are not yet offered. The New Orleans hides noticed last week are yet in importers' hands. Tanners have not commenced to operate largely, and only occasional orders for either dry or green hides have been received. Prices have experienced but little change: green salted are selling at 10@11c; dry Western at 20@22c ₱ lb.

SUMAC.—In domestic the market is quiet; and little is coming forward, and the demand is not large. Prices are a little slack; we quote at $62 50@65. The market is well supplied with Sicily. Lead seal is offering at $112@115 ₱ ton. The last sales of genuine were made at $110.

St. Louis Market.

SEPTEMBER 4.—TOBACCO—The demand was better, with a slight improvement in prices. The break at both warehouses consisted of 86 hhds, of which amount 75 hhds were sold, including 3 hhds stems at $2@2 10; 1 do scraps at $3 55; 11 do factory lugs at $4 90@6 05 20 do planters' do at $6 10@8; 15 do common shipping leaf at $9@13; 9 do medium do do at $13 70@15 10; 3 do good and fine do do at $16 50@16 80; 10 do medium manufacturing do at $17@24 75; 1 do good do do at $29 75; 2 do fine do do at $77 @82; 11 do bids rejected; 1 box at $13 80.

HEMP—Continues very firm, and in demand. The supply on the Levee is very light, caused by the Missouri river being so low that it is impossible for boats to bring to this market the hemp up the country for shipment. We have heard of several boats already loaded with hemp, but the fall was so sudden that these boats had to lay and wait for a rise. We quote sales of 9 bales pr

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,

sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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The Daily Commercial.

An Editor's Visit to an Editor's Farm.

Shut within the city for three months past, because newspaper will not edit itself even in fine weather, not a green field had I set eyes on, all this summer, till Mr. Greeley said a week ago, "Come up and spend a Saturday on the farm."

Mr. Greeley's farm is at Chapequa, a station which in spite of being on the Harlem Railroad is not a great way from New York. Every Friday night our venerable contributor, getting weary with the week, leaves Printing-House square, and goes up to smell his own grass, to nod to his own cattle, and to drink water at his own rock-spring. All this freshens away his venerable look, and turns him into a young man again in twenty-four hours. This farm supplies vegetables to the market and good reading to *The Tribune*—just as a certain other farm at Peekskill grows apples for New York and preaching for Brooklyn. What other farms in the country yield better crops?

Drawing near the station, I overheard a passenger say to his companion:

"We are coming upon Horace Greeley's country seat."

"I suppose he lives in fine style," said the other.

"No, he lives like a laboring man," was the reply.

How could I help turning round and remarking,

"Well, he *is* a laboring man!"

Living in the woods, in a romantic haunt, barricaded against the world by living palisades of forest trees,—this busy man, taking his rest in hard work, drops his pen to shoulder his ax, and for twelve years has been chopping hemlocks, birches, chestnuts, maples, oaks—yet his woods still stand. He can cut a tree or split a rail as well as Abraham Lincoln, and can probably write as good a proclamation.

"I am proudest of my oaks," said he, as we walked in the shade of aged boughs that shook their leaves to the same wind that filled Hendrick Hudson's sails. Older than these, some others had thought of growing before Columbus had thought of sailing. An army of aged veterans, they encamp on his hillsides—soldiers of many battles against tempest and thunderbolt—still shaking their banners in every breeze—standing where they will stand long after we who walked under them have faded like a leaf. A man looks at a flower, saying, "How short-lived!" But what say the trees when they look down at men? Or what say the rocks when they look up at the trees? Nay, what says the globe itself, except to bear a faint witness of Him to whom a thousand years are as one day, passing like a tale that is told!

"Do you employ slave-labor?" I enquired.

"We will walk round the farm," he replied, "and perhaps you may meet some contrabands."

I found—O marvel of the times!—that the best blood of South Carolina was tilling Horace Greeley's fields!

Never were seen seventy acres more diversified than on this farm—crowding together meadow, garden, orchard, ravine precipice, cascade, and forest primeval. Part of it is level as a prairie, and part too steep for a goat to climb. It is nature in her wilderness and her tameness; a little Switzerland.

There were three of us—the third being our friend Morton, at whom the geese hissed because he makes the famous gold pens.

"Let us go down into the ravine and dip our cups into the well in the rock," said our host, who has a known fondness for cold water. After drinking our fill, with a relish better than of wine we sat on the rocks at the foot of the waterfall, and stripping our arms bare plunged them into the rapids till the blood turned cold, and we rose like giants refreshed. Sometimes in a freshet, this stream plays tricks, and like the wolf in the fable, has once destroyed a dam. But it makes up in good looks what it lacks in good conduct. The fishes in the fish pond would have come to our hands for a few crums, only we forgot to carry the crumbs. Mr. Greeley talks to them sometimes; but they, just as when St. Anthony preached to their shallow pates for the first time, still turn their tails and swim away. Climbing up to higher ground in the woods, *whirr-r-r* went the partridges from under our feet, a very picture of unnecessary skedaddling—for not a gun is fired among these trees, and all the sensible birds know it. The squirrels were taking their comfort, whistling as contentedly as if they owned the place. The locusts were as loud as if they were a brass band. They have a sound of Sunday in their voices. The bees, though having the whole garden to themselves, envied us the few flowers that we carried in our hands, for they settled on our roses and pinks, and heart's-ease, as if they were custom-house officers come to search for contraband goods. Knee-deep we walked in clover, the grasshoppers flying out before us like rebels before General Rosecrans. A grasshopper eats like a hungry man, yet even while he devours your substance, you hear no grudge against him, because of the wiseness of his face. When he happens to leap awry and losses his hold of the clover-stalk, his yellow belly turns up so like to a frog's as to cheat a Frenchman. Besides, this creature speaks the dead languages, and "chirps on in Greek still." But the acrobats will soon stop their ground and lofty tumblings, for yonder come the turkeys with sheriff's warrant after every one of them. Grasshoppers are good to be gobbled up, and turkeys must get ready for Thanksgiving.

Walking in the apple-orchard, we were morally rebuked by the trees—they were such fruit-bearers; living such profitable lives; making so much of their opportunities; bearing such a flavor of good deeds. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a judgment that falls less lightly on trees than on men! Look at those russets, with boughs bending down like banyans, and touching the earth with an overweight of ripened fruit!

"How do you make your apple-trees so thrifty?" I asked.

"An apple-tree," he replied, "is like a cow tied to a stake: you must carry food to it, or it will starve."

Mr. Greeley's apple trees live as well as if they dined every day at Crook & Duff's.

Every field on this farm made us think of Douglas Jerrold's account of Australia, "where, if you tickle the earth with a hoe, she laughs with a harvest."

The pinnacles of Mr. Greeley's grounds lift one up into the presence of half a dozen magnificent prospects—on one side a rolling country, sculptured "as if God's finger touched but did not press," in the making it—on another, hill ranges running off northward toward Mount Kisco—on another, great and precipitous depths yawning at one's feet, and tempting one to cast himself down.

After a long walk, during which we debated the best spot for building the new house, yet concluding that the new house would never be built, we lay down on the grass and mutually agreed that God made the country and man made the town. Should we take a nap in the shade? The most famous man in our party of three has a famous knack of sleeping, either under a sermon or under a tree! But it was too breezy, and there was danger of taking cold—even at the very hour of day when a city-full of people were broiling in the sun like fowls on a gridiron. But lying flat on one's back, and looking into the sky, is a delight that a certain school-boy used to take, and he took it once again. How one's head swims in the blue ocean, and how the clouds pass over him like waves! Getting dizzy, and looking back at the earth again, how everything goes gallopading round in a circle—trees, rocks, and hills all dancing as if mad! A little drunkenness may not only lose an army but turn the world upside down.

What majesty in all the world is like unto clouds! They are the investiture of the Invisible Throne. They are the fading, yet never fading, frescoes on the roof of God's temple. Castles in the air, battlements in mid-heaven, tumbled ruins of great cities, upheaved rocks and mountains, illimitable coast-lines, profiles of human faces—all these, and a thousand more pictured glories one sees in the clouds! What casters of shadows on the shining fields! But the clouds and their shadows pass away together, and the grass is gilded again of the sun, and one is left to think of the shadow on the land that passes not yet—the shadow of war and death. But on such a day of peace, could there be war in the world? Yet why were we thinking just then, of Robert Shaw meeting death and fame at Fort Wagner, and of Bayard Wilkeson falling a hero at Gettysburg? Summer days are not bright enough to cover the shadows on human hearts. How shall come the consummation? "Coming in clouds and great glory!" is the prophecy. And may the overhanging cloud of battle-smoke be the sign that the coming of the Son of Man is at hand, and that the day of our redemption draweth nigh!

Does any one ask, how does Mr. Greeley find time to manage his firm? The farmer's wife is a good farmer. That is how he manages—and how, being a good man, he is managed? Garden and out-house, with flower-pots innumerable, containing not only the "dear common flowers," but curious plants from all countries, are her special care. A farm without a flower-garden is like a shirt without a collar, good for use but not for show. And somehow, flowers grow better for a woman than for a man. A farm without a woman is an ill-graced bachelor!

It was a perfect day. Our visit was like a jewel without a flaw. Now and then comes some rare and special day, set in the round year like a diamond in a ring. This was such a day; not possible to a man living in the country, but possible to one who not seen God's grass since last summer. It was cool water to long, thirsty lips. As a man loosed from prison goes home to look with ravishment upon the faces of his children, so one escaping from the bedlam of streets in midsummer finds in his first look at the sky and the fields a delight unpeakable. It belongs to *him*, and to no one else. It was the exclusive inheritance of one member of this party of three. It was, to him, the whole summer crowded into a day.

Of course, the truer life is the one which is lived in the constant presence of these same wondrous scenes. Often, however, they who look at nature most discern it the least. But men ought to be daily readers of what good old Sir Thomas Browne calls "the liberal manuscriat of nature." All eyes ought daily to see the sun in his rising and setting: the sight is needed for the good of the soul. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." But when we are shut out from this speech, we go ignorant of this knowledge. How long a journey made the Queen of Sheba to see Solomon? Yet, after all, his glory was not equal to the lilies of the field. And since the Lord spake of the lilies once, the lilies evermore speak of their Lord. What a magnificent song of Nature is the Psalmist's! "Praise the Lord . . fire and hail; snow and vapor; stormy wind fulfilling his word; mountains and all hills; fruitful trees and all cedars; creeping things and flying fowl. . . His glory is above the heavens and earth. . . Praise ye the Lord."

By-and-by, looking at our watches, it was time for the train. We carried off with us the best part of the farm—its master. A plain man, plain or than his neighbors, with a face as kindly as a child's and a heart as simple, he trudged with stick in hand away from his happy fields, not to see them again for seven days. When a man owns a paradise, it is hard to live in it only one day in a week! But there is hard work to be done in the world, and this is one of the men to do it. What if all men did theirs as faithfully! And for his work's sake, he will be held in remembrance long after his summer day companions are under the grass and forgotten.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Fashions and Fashionable Life in Paris—The Ladies Wearing Three Cornered Hats, &c.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes as follows in reference to the fashions prevalent in the French capital:

"I have already spoken of seaside and rustic toilets as those to which attention is chiefly directed at this moment. A new hat has made its appearance; this is no other than the Louis XV. hat, never, during that monarch's time, intended to grace any but the male sex, whereas several ladies at Vichy actually showed themselves with a three-cornered hat on their heads. It is true the first appearance was on a theatrical celebrity, but with that mania for rivalry and imitation of whatever is 'fast' which pervades all classes, the three-cornered hat was immediately copied and worn by one or two of the *haute volee*, and soon became the type of supreme elegance of fashion. These hats were first made of rice straw, bound with some bright color, such as Mexican blue or violet, trimmed with curled feathers arranged round the edge of the hat, others round the crown only.

"Another shape, more likely to be adopted by persons of good taste, is the Marie Antoinette, which in front produces the effect of a round hat, lowered on the forehead, which it protects, and having at the back a wide straw curtain, placed in large plaits. One of these hats in white rice straw was edged with narrow black velvet; a moss-rose, with a long spray of leaves and buds, was placed in the centre of the front, and fell on to the curtin. A bow of very wide black velvet, with long ends, trimmed with fringe, was fastened on the other side; and underneath, over the left ear, there was a moss-rose, with buds. White horse-hair hats are very much worn of this shape.

WHITE DRESSES POPULAR.

The excessive heat, which seems universally complained of, has caused white, in all sorts of materials, to be more worn than ever. White camzous or bodies are very generally worn, as are every description of casaques, zouaves and jackets of light material, instead of the hot, close-fitting body. The body is often made low, with short sleeves, and over this a pelerine or camzou is worn. The Russian chemises, embroidered either with black or colors, are much worn, to our taste, is far prettier than the English leather belts, only fit for a travelling or *negligé* costume.

"Very pretty coverings for the shoulders and head are also made, half-hood, half-cape, which are both light and becoming. Algerian tissues of a gauzy texture, with a silver stripe, are remarkably elegant employed in this manner, and make an inexpensive wrap, under which most faces appear to advantage. For the seaside plaid flannels are the great mode—mantles in the shape of talmas or *camails* being trimmed with fringe to correspond. Nankin and *toile de lin* dresses are worn for morning dress, and often soutached in patterns and edged with grelots."

NEW ORLEANS,—THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.—Of this thing of opening trade let me suggest that the West be not too sanguine. If the river was opened to-morrow six boats would glut the market with whatever they brought. Look at the sales. The report of yesterday says: "There were sales to-day of *nine bales* middling, *ten bales* damaged middling, *fifty bales* strictly middling." Think of the business of great New Orleans, that did millions yearly in cotton, reduced to *sixty-nine* bales a day. Let us look farther. We see *two hundred barrels* of molasses changed hands at 38c ₱ gallon; *two hundred hogsheads* of sugar at 9½@11c ₱ ℔; flour—*transactions are confined to retail*, at from $7 to $9 ₱ bbl. This might seem a farce to one who knew nothing of war, and had been absent three years.

There is no wholesale trade here. The power that made the trade is dead. Sugar and cotton were the powers that ruled—they are dethroned. There is now enough flour in store for the market until Christmas. There is but little sugar or molasses in the city; none scarcely in the parishes around. Now what can the people give you in exchange for your produce? They have no money, no barter—I mean comparatively none. When the fleet first came here after passing Fort Jackson, there were miles of stores upon the levee. It was the store-house of all this section. Where is it now? Ashes.

I wish these things to be understood. There seems to be an opinion that all we have to do is to open trade, and wealth will flow in the old channels. This is fallacy. There is no such thing—can be no such thing at present.

The system of labor is broken up, and it will take years to inaugurate another. Why there is no river country to trade with! We hold Helena and a few miles around it; Vicksburg and a few miles around it; Port Hudson, Natchez and Baton Rouge, with a very few miles around them, and those few desolated. But what little the Government holds should be supplied from the West. Let us insist that restrictions be removed. You can ship to New York over Eastern roads, and from there in Eastern vessels without any tariff; but ship them down the river, and taxes will eat up all profit. After the fall of Vicksburg a steamer, from St. Louis, came here. Among other things she brought was flour, which had been selling at $12 per barrel. As soon as it was known that she had if the article fell to $7, which made it a losing speculation. All the flour here is Western flour, but from New York. Anything that can be done to cripple the West by these sharpers will be done.

Beef, veal, mutton and potatoes are much needed; different kinds of grain also. The only market here is the army and the city. There are no longer great plantations to feed; these are broken up, and the city is hardly larger than half what it was three winters ago. In the great hotel that used to count its guests by hundreds, they are now counted only by tens. The retail stores are, many of them, open; the wholesale ones are closed, not even the notice "To Let" upon the door. No wholesale business is done except by Government favorites. Let the West insist that it shall supply this army. Let it insist that *all* restrictions shall be removed. Boats will take the responsibility of safety.

DEFENCES OF BOSTON HARBOR.—The Boston *Traveller* says it will not be long before the fortifications of Boston harbor will be fully defended against attacks from ironclads and other vessels by the mounting of a large number of fifteen-inch Rodman guns. The government agents are now hard at work in the preparations for mounting these guns, a number of which have already been landed on the forts of the harbor. It is stated that the cost of mounting one of these monstrous masses of iron upon the carriages will be between four and five hundred dollars.

To Agriculturists.

SMALL FRUITS—NUMBER OF PLANTS AND COST PER ACRE.—The question is often asked, "which of the smaller fruits is the most profitable; what will it cost to plant an acre; how soon will they bear; how long will they last?" etc. Of course, it is impossible to answer these correctly for each individual, as the price of the plants varies in different localities; the character of the soil is widely different; circumstances of climate will effect the yield, and the value of the crop will be increased or diminished as the locality is near or remote from a large market. We say nothing about the *cost* of preparing the ground, manuring, etc., as each one can calculate that for himself. But it is essential that the land be in good heart—*rich* even—and that it be well and deeply plowed, subsoiled if possible; and unless there is a natural drainage, artificial should be resorted to. As it is impossible to fully remedy any defects in preparing the soil, after the planting is done, it is of the first importance, to properly attend to it while the ground is clear.

Whatever particular variety of fruit is chosen, let the plants be strong and healthy, and expose the roots to as little sun and air as possible while transporting or transplanting. In some localities a neighbor will have a surplus of plants, and they can be obtained at less than the prices affixed. At other places the cost may be more than we estimate. Our figures are based upon the advertised prices of first class, eastern nurserymen, and the calculation is for one acre. Beginning with the earliest variety, and taking them as they successfully come into bearing, we have first the

STRAWBERRY—which may be planted in August or September, or even in October, and also in May. Set in Autum, something like half a crop may be looked for the next season and a full crop the following year. When planted in Spring, which is usually the best time, everything considered, there will be no fruit the first year, but nearly a full crop the second season. Taking the strong growing Wilson's Albany, for example—which should be cultivated in hills 18 inches distant each way—and turning to the table on page 36 of the February *Agriculturist*, we find 19,360 plants are required for an acre, at the cost of about $194, calling them $10 per 1000. Arrived at a good bearing state, every three plants should produce a quart (two plants will frequently do it), or 6,453 quarts per acre. Ten cents per quart is now a low price for such fine berries the season through, which gives $642 for one year's yield. When the ground is properly prepared at first, and occasionally top dressed with fine manure afterwards, they will continue in profitable bearing five or six years. [This is a large showing, and although this yield may often be greatly exceeded, it is better to estimate at less than these figures as a general rule. Most of the established varieties can be obtained at $10 per 1000, and many of them less, but some are yet held at higher rates. ED.] Additional plants are obtained from the runners, which push out freely and take root in July and August, these may be transplanted in Fall or Spring.

RASPBERRIES require more room. Most persons prefer to plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting two or three canes in a hill. Others set in hills 4 feet apart, putting single canes 2 feet distant in a row, two of which are tied to one stake, placed midway between them. In the former way they can be worked out with a horse in two directions, but if only 2 feet distant in the row, they can only be plowed and cultivated one way. This plan was illustrated on page 182, vol. 17. About the same number of plants will be required in either case—setting but two in each hill when 4 feet apart—or say 5,462 canes, at a cost of about $3 per 100, or $162 for an acre. A little fruit will be borne the first year, about the same the second, and a full yield, or say 3,500 quarts the third year, and rather increasing afterwards. At ten cents per quart the gross receipts for one acre will be $350. With plenty of manure and good tillage, they continue to yield profitable crops for many years. The writer of this has a plot of raspberries, a portion of which was planted ten years ago, and this is quite as productive as the later planted portions. As most of the well-tried sorts require winter protection, it is better to plant in the Spring. The numerous suckers or new shoots annually thrown up, may be used in planting new grounds.

CURRANTS—When planted four feet apart each way, to be worked out with a horse in both directions, 2,722 bushels are required to the acre. The well established dutch variety can now be had for $5 per 100, or $136 for the amount required on an acre. Early spring is the best time to set out, and the plants should be trained in tree form, with innumerable suckers. No returns should be looked for before the second year, and only half a crop then. After this a full yield may be expected, rather increasing for a year or two longer. They will usually need renewing after having produced about six full crops, although when properly pruned and tended, they sometimes bear profitably for eight to ten years. To increase the stock, put out cuttings in the spring rather than try to divide the old roots. To prevent a tendency to throw up suckers, cut out the buds below ground, and for a few inches above. Calling the yield one pound per plant, we have on an acre 2,722 pounds, worth $190, at seven cents per pound.

BLACKBERRIES.—These require more room. They may be planted in Spring or Autumn, putting canes in rows 8 feet apart, and 4 feet in the row, to be trained upon a wire trellis. This will require 1,360 plants per acre—costing about $110, at $8 per 100. The land can be cultivated with a plow between the rows, and even cropped with something for the first year or two. Blackberries bear, say half a crop the second year from planting, and a full crop the third year. Each well established plant of the New-Rochelle variety, with such ample space, is good for two quarts of berries, at least, which is $326 per acre, even at 12c per quart. Like the raspberry they throw up abundance of suckers for further planting or for sale. The sale of plants has heretofore been so profitable, that cultivators have bestowed more care upon the new canes, than upon the crop of fruit. Properly manured and well cultivated they will yield profitable crops for many years.

GRAPES.—Almost every vine grower has his own method of cultivation, and without entering into the various theories, we will merely state our belief, that large planters cut their plants too closely, giving the root an undue preponderance over the branches. In some of the European growing districts there are vine yards in good growing condition, which are reported to have been planted one hundred years. The oldest plantations in this country have only been set